

THE Caledonian SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

EDINBURGH, No. 9735.

THEatre Royal.

On SATURDAY the 3rd instant, will be presented,

The Comedy called, The

W R I T T E N B Y M A S H E R I D A N, Author of the Drama.

Mr. JOHNSON;

Mr. WOODS;

Mr. CAUTHERLEY;

And Lady Teasle,

Mr. JACKSON.

which will be added (Third Night) a Musical Farce, called

R O S I N A.

from the beautiful Tale of PALEMON and LAVINIA, in Thomas' Seasons.

With New Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations, adapted to the occasion.

Mr. WILLIAM,

Mr. BELVILLE,

Miss SPARKS;

Miss MORRIS.

Is A L A R U R A L B A L L E T D A N C E in Character.

By Mr. DAVIS and Mrs. TANNETT.

On Saturday evening last, the favourite Comedy of the Belles' Ingram was performed to a very numerous and brilliant audience, received, as usual, with the most general applause. Due notice will

be given of its next representation. The Castle of Andalusia, and the

Wise Surprise, (both for the first time this season,) were performed

on Wednesday evening, and were received with universal approba-

tion. Due notice will be given of their next representation.

ROYAL BANK, Edinburgh, 28th Jan. 1784.

THE Court of Directors of the Royal Bank of

Scotland give notice, That a General Court of Proprietors will

be held at their office in Edinburgh on Tuesday the 10th of March next,

two o'clock afternoon, for the election of Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors, for the year ensuing, pursuant to the charter;

Lists of the Proprietors will be delivered out on Wednesday the 11th

instant, and thereafter at the usual hours of attendance at the

office; and in order to make out the said lists, no transfer of stock will

be made from the said 11th day of February next, to the said 10th of

March next, both inclusive.

THOS. SHAW, Secretary.

Wit, Humour, and Entertainment.

With every number of the following work, Eight pages of Enigmas,

Rebus, Paradoxes, &c. &c. will be given, among which will al-

ways be a PRIZE QUESTION, the best answer to which will enti-

tle the person who sends it to a handsome SILVER MEDAL: and

a similar Medal will be every month presented to the person who furnishes the best and most humorous Essay for the number.]

On Monday, the 2d of February, 1784, will be published,

(Price Sixpence only.)

any number to be embellished with a Large Quarto Engraving, Hu-

morous or Satirical, in the true Hogarthian style, and fully equal in

size, and superior in execution, to most of those sold in the Print-

shops, at Two Shillings each.

NUMBER 1.

To be continued on the first day of each succeeding month

O F T H E

W I T ' S M A G A Z I N E,

O R

LIBRARY OF MOMUS.

Being a complete repository of Mirth, Humour, and Entertainment,

tended to enliven the hearts of the young and old, of both sexes, to

raise the understanding, and to improve the joys of society.

"Mirth! with thee we mean to live." —MILTON.

London, Printed for Harrington and Co. No. 18, Paternoster-Row.

Subscriptions for this year will be taken in by W. Gordon, Parliament-

square, Edinburgh.

S A L E O F R U M.

To be sold by auction, within the Cellars of ALLAN, STEUART,

AND CO., Leith, on Thursday the 29th current, at twelve o'clock

noon, FORTY PUNCHONS of EXCELLENT RUM.

Leith, 16th January 1784.

Fishing Stores for a Greenland Ship for Sale at Leith.

HERE is to be SOLD by public roup, within the Edinburgh

Whale-fishing Company's warehouse in the Timber Buil of Leith,

Friday the 6th February next, at eleven o'clock (noon)

The complete FISHING STORES for a Greenland ship, consisting

of Blubber Butts and Puncions, Fresh Water Butts, Beer Hogheads

and Half Hogheads, all in excellent order; Boats and Boat Oars, Axes,

Grapines, Compasses, and Boat Hooks; Ice Anchors, Ice Saws, Axes handled, and Ice Booms with and without handles; Harpoons of all

sorts; Seal Clubs, Rings and Nose Hooks, Speck Claws and Pick-axes, Whalebone Claws and Copper Pumps; Canting, Davit, and Bear Blocks, Straps and fitted; Old Pormats and Booms; with every

other article of Fishing Stores fit for the trade.—Inventories in the

hands of Thomas Walker and Sons, Quality-street, who will show the

same any time between the 6th and the day of sale.

By order of the Trustees for the CREDITORS of GEORGE THOM-

SON, Merchant in Aberdeen, and under the authority of the late AG

of Parliament for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and

expeditious in this part of the kingdom,

THESE are to be SOLD by public roup, upon Wednesday the fourth

day of February next, at the said George Thomson's Cellars in

Aberdeen.

A Parcel of WINES, consisting of CLARET,

PORt, SHERRY, and LISBON, in casks and bottles; particularly,

several Hhds. of fine OLD PORT; with condemned caskage, very fit for

the London Market; a quantity of empty Casks, and new Pint and Groat Bottles, some Tuns of Oak Bark, and sundry other Articles

belonging to the said George Thomson's estate.

The roup will begin at eleven o'clock forenoon; and the Wines may

be taffed on the Monday and Tuesday before the sale, by applying to

John Walker, auctioner.

The Trustees again request, that those who are indebted to the said

George Thomson, by bills, open accounts, or otherwise, will imme-

diately pay in the same to Charles Bannerman, advocate in Aberdeen,

their factor.

To Distillers, Brewers, Manufacturers, & others.

To be LET, and entered to immediately,

THE HOUSE of BEVERHALL, with the Office-houses and Garden

thereto belonging, lately possessed by Rob. Nicholls butcher, sit-

uated on the side of Canongate Lead, and on the road betwixt Canongate

and Leith, about fifteen minutes walk from Edinburgh, or from Leith,

The house consists of fix fire rooms; besides a kitchen, wash-house

and servants room, in an adjoining building, which communicates therewith; and immediately to the well, within a contiguous court, entering

by a separate gate from the high-way, there are a variety of office houses

formerly used in the hat-making, which can be converted into a weaving

manufactury (there being room for about thirty looms), a distillery, a

brewery, &c. or fitted up to accommodate a private family.

ALSO to be LET,

For Pasture only, separately, or along with the houses.

An INCLOSURE adjoining to the said subjects, consisting of eight

Scots acres of ground, which is well watered, and on account of its vic-

inity to the city of Edinburgh, town of Leith, and village of Canongate,

will answer for running horses and cows by the night or season.

A person in the house will shew the subjects; and, for further partic-

ulars, apply to James Marshall writer to the signet.

Also to be LET,

For pasture only, separately, or along with the houses.

An INCLOSURE adjoining to the said subjects, consisting of eight

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INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Jan. 23.

The Thomas, Boothby, from Liverpool to Jamaica, is on shore near Abergavenny, in Wales; the ship, it is doubtful, will be lost, and what of the cargo can be saved, it is supposed will be damaged.

The Dolphin, Godic, from Newfoundland to Leghorn, was lost going into Leghorn.

The Olive Branch, Davis, from Virginia, arrived in the River; on the 2d instant, in lat. 49° long. 19°, spoke the Nancy, Douglas, from Glasgow to Virginia, all well; seven days out.

Bristol, 20. Two vessels are lost in our Channel; one is supposed to be a ship from New York, bound to London, with 170 troops on board, said to be Hessians, all of whom perished; the other is supposed to be a brig, and every soul on board perished.

The Reginal, Mathews, from Africa and Cork, for Liverpool, is on shore upon the Hoyt Bank; if the weather proves moderate, the cargo may be saved, and the vessel got off.

The Nancy, Hammond, in the service of Government, from New York to Port Roseway, with a great number of passengers on board, was towed into a small harbour, in the Bay of Fundy, by a sloop, with the loss of all her mast and anchors.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

FRIDAY, Jan. 23.

DEFERRED till Monday the Committees on Ways and Means and Supply.

The Speaker having taken the Chair, Mr Charteris informed the House, that he had seen an account of a conversation in one of the news-papers, which reflected upon his character; but not thinking it proper to make what he had read in a newspaper the foundation of an explanation, and seeing the two Gentlemen, who had mentioned the transaction, now in their places, he wished to hear what had been said.

Mr Yorke immediately rose up, and declared, that he only related what he had heard from an honourable member near him.

Mr Charteris desired that the honourable member would inform him what he really had said.

Mr Dalrymple related the conversation he had about 500 l. being lodged in the Bank at Edinburgh, for the purpose of paying the carriage to London of such members as were in the Duke of Portland's interest.

Mr Charteris on this rose, and informed the House, that he had met with Mr Dalrymple on the road to London; that they travelled together, and, in the course of the conversation, had mentioned the circumstance of the 500 l. as an Edinburgh squib, to which he gave no credit; he recollects full well, that the Hon. Gentleman said, he wondered if it was true. This, he declared, was all that passed between them relative to an affair which the Hon. Gentleman thought proper to make the subject of serious information to the House.

The order of the day being now ready, for the second reading of the East-India bill, and the same being done, Mr Pitt moved, that the bill be committed.

Mr Fox said, it was his intention to consider the bill solely and substantially on its own merits. He was authorised to consider it upon no other; the Learned Gentleman, Mr Dundas, having fairly acknowledged that it could not be done on the compact. Mr Dundas had established what he (Mr Fox) had before advanced, that the pompous parade which had been made about the consent of the East India Company, and that this consent had been the great principle of the bill, was only meant as a delusion to that House and the Public; the said Learned Gentleman having fairly abandoned the consent, and invited, with an extraordinary grace, a debate on the principle.

He was glad to find the blemish of his Honourable Friend's motion had ended so. He was happy to find it had disengaged truth from falsehood; that the delusion had been torn off, and the bill left in its real situation, merely as the measure of the Right Honourable Gentleman, Mr Pitt, and not a measure which had the sanction of their resolutions for its basis—that basis in which the Right Honourable Gentleman gloried so much on a former day, when the House might recollect the manner in which he introduced the system—he had submitted to their consideration—a system represented by the Right Honourable Gentleman as the acquiescence of the East India Company, as their consent, their compact, their approbation. But, since the Right Honourable Gentleman and his friends had stripped the bill of that feature which they had before so triumphantly boasted of as its excellence, he would meet the bill on its present principle. (This was, indeed, a principle on which he felt no pleasure to dwell, but so far as it was connected with the public good, and the interests of his country: For it was a bill of inability, weakness, and inexperience; the most so of any measure which the annals of this country produced. It was weak, inefficient, and ineffectual; more particularly for that any great publick measure that had ever been produced by ancient or modern Legislature. In the first place, it abandoned the avowed principle on which it had been introduced: in the next, it abandoned every claim to a merit of known Legislation—it gave up the principles of every species of politicks, so far as politicks might be applied to the circumstances of that country, and its relation to this. It gave up all ideas of humanity, so far as they could apply to the circumstances of the unhappy natives; as instead of providing punishments, or preventing the opportunity of delinquency, it gave security to the enormities of the most atrocious delinquents.—Mr Fox established this last idea upon the notorious and acknowledged position, that the Proprietors at home, and the Court of Directors under their control, were all under the dominion of their servants: This, he said, was no hypothesis; it was a stubborn and well-acknowledged fact, unfortunately too well acknowledged for the peace of millions, and the ruin and destruction of the dearest interests and concerns of this unhappy country.—Did the bill then before the House's discussion furnish a single feature of system to supersede or prevent that miserable relation between the East India Company and its servants? Did it provide any means to redress the possibility of future misfortunes from the same abandoned system? It did not: The East India Company was to follow the same privileges it had long forfeited by the most glaring delinquency.—Corruption was still at liberty to enervate the whole operations of conscience and of duty; and things were left still in the same extraordinary state of inverness—the servants were the masters, and the masters the servants.—The East India government, by the present bill, was left in the hands of the Directors; and, being so left, it followed of course, that the government of that country was to remain on its former system.—Hands, which by the bill of that House were admitted and decided to be the most improper, were, as if for the purpose of contradiction (now the ground of contest had been abandoned) put in opposition to that system which he had had the honour of proposing, and which the House in its view of things had wisely adopted—they were left to compleat the ruin they had

projected; and this was the full merit of the bill which he would offer to the consideration of the public.

Mr Fox then most ably enforced what he had prefaced his own bill with, the corruption of the Proprietors and Directors by the wealth accumulated by their servants, of whose crimes they were constantly rather the partakers than avengers. Having dwelt with much force on this idea, which he explained in the most glaring colours, Mr Fox next pointed out the extreme absurdity of that government which the bill would establish for India, under the idea of a Board of Control. The inconsistency of such an idea he showed, and deprecated the tendency of it in the most animated language. Composed as the Board was, and as it was the purpose of the bill to establish it, in its relation to the Court of Directors, it manifested the most perfect incoherence and contradiction that any common capacity could suggest. It gave control professedly, but confusion and inefficiency must be in its product; for a Board of Control, and that Board (a Secretary of State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the most confidential of the King's Privy Counsellors) disagreeing with the Court of Directors on a subject which was to be referred to the King in Council for determination, was a manner of doing business the most curious and extraordinary ever heard of. He was well warranted to assume, for the sake of argument, every thing that could possibly contrast with effect the Bill of the House of Commons, in which he had taken so much share, and that of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman. The bill proposed by him, proposed a permanent government for India. He did not assume nor arrogate a merit which it afterwards abandoned; that it was sanctioned by the Company's approbation—it desired approbation solely for its merits—that approbation the House of Commons had given—that approbation the House of Lords would have given but for a trick of baseness and contempt:—And upon what principle did it desire a permanent government in India, but to save that invaluable dependence from the convulsion of fluctuating, unstable governments, to give it time to recover from its foes, to be restored to health, and assist by its prosperity the misfortunes of the empire? How far the present bill would effect that desirable end he left with the wisdom of the House to determine. While the great appointments of that Government resided in the Crown, the stability that would remain in it might be best judged by the circumstances of Ireland.

Mr Fox put this case very strongly, and having dwelt upon it some time with great force of argument, applied himself to the consideration of the clause which gives the King the power of rejecting the Governor-General; and in case within a specified time a person should not be appointed who might be fortunate enough to receive the royal approbation, in that case the appointment was to lapse to the crown.

Mr Fox enlarged on every idea that carried inconsistency in the bill, and dwelt particularly on the merit of his own in making the Commissioners accountable to Parliament, and subject to dismission on the address of either House, which was an excellence the present bill anxiously avoided.

Mr Powis apologized to the House for presuming to put himself forward in a debate of such importance as was then under consideration, especially as he placed himself in opposition to the Honourable Gentleman who spoke last, whose abilities he professed to admire. He hoped the arguments he should throw out would be met with temper; with no asperity had passed on either side; acknowledged himself no enthusiastic admirer of the present bill, but preferred it to that which had been lately before the House, as it contained nothing inimical to the constitution, or the Company's charter.

Mr Montague began with observing, that as he had the honour of being named to act with other Gentlemen on the former bill, he thought it unnecessary for him to enter into a justification of character; he, as well for himself as for every other Gentleman named in the former bill, defied the tongue of slander to fix any imputation upon their characters; acknowledged his friendship and attachment to the late Marquis of Rockingham; and gloried in his attachment to a character so truly respectable.

Sir William Dolben recommended union: Complimented Mr Fox upon the open and candid manner he proceeded, but thought he was too severe, when he stated the propositions from the India House as having been obtained by intrigue.

Mr Erskine professed to admire the probity and candour of the Hon. Gentleman over the way (Mr Powis); but though he was a Gentleman of great ability, and one of the most eloquent in that House, yet all he could say in favour of the present bill, was that it contained nothing inimical, nor did it give any additional influence to the Crown.

Several other Gentlemen spoke: About eleven o'clock the House divided on the question, that the bill be committed, when there appeared,

Ayes 214
Noes 223
Majority 8

Mr Rigby informed the House, that Mr Robinson, of the borough of Harwich, and means of a nature which induced him to have the House to be made acquainted with: They had adjourned together to canvas that borough; but he, having the ministerial means in his power, made four new voters by alterations in the magistracy, and by this means the independent interest in the borough was overthrown.

Mr Robinson did not imagine that the House would perceive any thing clandestine or unfair in the proceeding. Some of the Magistrates had chosen to retire; in particular, Mr Tod of the Post-office had resigned his Alderman's gown, because the duties of magistracy were inconsistent with his duties of office.

Mr Fox moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation and government of the East Indies. In doing this, he stated that he had only two fundamental principles from which he could not retire; and these were, that the system for the government of India should be permanent, rendered so by the authority of Parliament; and, secondly, that the government should be at home. These were the points of his bill from which he could not recede.

Other parts of his system were secondary, and might be modelled to meet the inclinations and opinions of the country. In the mean time, he begged leave to ask the Right Hon. Gentleman, if they were to be permitted to enter with freedom and security into the progress of this bill; if they were to trust to the promise made in the answer of the Crown to the address of the House; or if they were to be dissolved because they had had the spirit and wisdom to maintain their opinion, and to reject a bill, which, in its principles and tendency, was so opposite to that which they had adopted?

Mr Pitt sat still, the members from all sides of the House calling upon him to rise.

Mr Grey Cooper said, it was impossible to imagine that any set of men could be so violent as to dissolve the Parliament in the present circumstances of things; and he thought, if the Right Hon. Gentleman persisted in his silence, the House should come to a resolution.

The cry of "move, move," on Mr Pitt's sitting still, was very loud.

Mr Fox spoke with still more animation than before. The dissolution of Parliament, in circumstances like the present, was an act of such violence, and would be productive of such effects, as not the talents, vigour, and industry of the present Ministry, if they were much greater than their best friends affected to think they were, would be able to retrieve. It was impossible for him to speak of the sulky silence of the Right Honourable Gentleman in any other terms than those of indignation. That the Minister of the Crown should treat the House with so little decency, was really strange, and he had trusted in the candour of the Right Hon. Gentleman that he would give them satisfaction, and supersede the necessity of their going into any further measure to secure their existence, until the bill which he had moved for leave to bring in should be fairly argued.

Mr Dempster said he thought it impossible that there could be any serious design of dissolving the Parliament, because he could not think it possible that the minister who framed the King's answer could be so indequate as to proceed to such a measure. In regard to the new India bill moved for by the Right Hon. Gentleman, he rejoiced in his having renewed his plan; it was full of vigour, efficacy, and regulation. He would now be able to modify it in respect of patronage, and he might make it generally palatable.

The House still called most vehemently on Mr Pitt to rise, but in vain.

General Conway said, it was a new thing to see a Minister sit in sulky silence, and to refuse to give to the general desire of the House, an explanation of words which he had presumed to put into the mouth of his Sovereign. That he ought to account to them was certain, for he had stood against the voice of the Representatives of the people of England, and even after they had declared that they had no confidence in him and his colleagues; they had endeavoured, by every mean, sinner, and unrighteous art, to keep their places, although they knew they were incapable of serving their country in any one act by their continuance in office. The present Ministry, originating in darkness and secrecy, maintained themselves by artifice and secretes.

All their conduct was dark and intricate. They acted by corruption, and they were now to dissolve the Parliament, after sending their agents about the country to bribe men.

Mr Chancellor Pitt called the Right Hon. General to order, and desired him to specify the instances where the agents of Ministers had gone about the country bribing men. It was an assertion, which he believed, the Right Hon. General could not bring to proof, and which, as he could not prove, he ought not to assert. He begged the Right Hon. General to suffer him to be the judge of his own honour. He had not been long accustomed to the violence of that House, or the harsh language; but he had been so long accustomed to it, as to afford the House, that neither unsupported slander, nor hot language should discompose his mind. He would not condescend to answer interrogatories, which he did not think Gentlemen intended to put to him. He said, he should not give any answer whatever to their questions, and he concluded in a tone of high and elevated sentiment, and a classical text expressive of its being inconsistent with dignity, to attend to their rash slanders, or their modest questions.

General Conway said he was ready to maintain what he had said. Let the Right Hon. Gentleman move to take down his words, and he would make his charge—Where were the instances? The instances were on notoriety—Their rat-catchers were running about the country, nibbling at boroughs as well as at men.

Mr Eden then rose, and said since nothing could prevail with the Minister to render him explicit, he would put the matter in a questionable shape, and take the sense of the House on it. The question therefore he would put was, whether it was the Minister's intention to disolve the Parliament before the conclusion of the present session?

Mr Fox flattered himself, that the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last might still be saved the trouble and the disagreeable task of making his projected motion. The speech of Major was the speech of the minister, and he hoped that the minister would not lay the House under the disagreeable necessity of compelling him to discharge his duty to Parliament and his country.

The Right Honourable Gentleman has enlarged on his modesty. He has quoted the expressions of an elegant author, as an illustration of this favourite topic. His temerity, however, would surely constitute a better theme for chaste declamation. Of this quality the Right Hon. Gentleman had given some proofs, but of his modesty, he believed, there were few evidences in the recollection of the House.

Mr Martin expressed his disapprobation at Ministers refusing to satisfy the House on the important points on which they wished to investigate their sentiments. In this system of conduct he could not support Ministers, and he declared, that if a threatened motion was made, he would in this instance abandon them.

Mr Charteris asserted his own independence. He was connected with no party. The conduct, however, of ministers struck him at present, as being so atrocious of the dignity of the House, that he would support any measures which curbed censure on their conduct, or tended to extort from them those informations which they were bound to give.

Mr Fox still expressed his surprise at the conduct of the minister. Perhaps he imagined, because he had insulted the House so far, he might insult it still further. He was, however, averse from taking any rash or improper advantage of him. He would therefore allow him to think of his situation for some time, and (it being two o'clock this morning) he would move to adjourn to this day (Saturday) at twelve o'clock, at which time he hoped members would attend, that proper measures might be taken to vindicate the honour, and assert the privileges of the House. Adjourned.

L O N D O N.—Jan. 24.

General joy has been expressed throughout the city of Westminister, on the expected re-establishment of Mr Fox in office, and the opposition intended to his election totally withdrawn.

Lord Northington, it is believed, will continue Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, his conduct having given general satisfaction in that kingdom.

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is said, in
Admiralty
State, Mr
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If a coalition of parties takes place, the Duke of Portland, it is said, is again to have the Treasury, and Lord Keppel the Admiralty; Mr Fox and Lord North to be Secretaries of State; Mr Pitt Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Thurlow, Chancellor; Lord Gower, President of the Council; Mr Burke, Paymaster of the forces; Mr Sheridan, Secretary to the Treasury. The other arrangements are not yet spoken of.

PRICE OF STOCKS, JAN. 24.

Bank Stock, —	India Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 72 1/2 4	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. Ann. 1778, 53 1/2 4	India Bonds paid, 44 1/2 4 46
3 per cent. Ann. 1779, 53 1/2 4	Ditto unpaid, 4 dñe.
3 per cent. Ann. 1780, —	Exchequer Bills, 8 dñe.
Long Ann. 164 1/2 11-16th.	Navy Bills, —
Short Ann. 1778, 12 1/2 16th a 1/2	3 per cent. Scrip, 57 1/2
South Sea Stock, —	4 per cent. Scrip, —
Ohio New Ann. 54 1/2	Onium, —
Ditto New Ann. 54 1/2	Prizes, 12 1/2 4 1/2 dñe.
Ditto 175 1/2	

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Jan. 24.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

This day, there was a very full House, very general expectation having been raised that Mr Fox would move some strong resolution, or resolutions, for the purpose of deterring Ministry from dissolving Parliament. Between four and five o'clock, the leading members came into the House. Before that time, it was supposed, on probable grounds, that they had been employed in negotiations for a Coalition, however indeterminate that term negotiation may appear to the modest ears of our public orators.

Mr Powis, the great friend of Mr Pitt, rose up, and lamented the confusions that impeded public business, and the dangers which threatened the state. He earnestly recommended a coalition of parties.

Mr Marquam, (brother to Lord Romney) the friend of Mr Fox, rose up on the other side of the House, and recommended mutual forbearance and moderation in like manner.

After a short conversation on this subject, in which there appeared throughout the whole House a very general disposition towards good agreement among the independent members, particularly who balance the contending factions; it was agreed on, that if Ministry would give their word that the House should meet again on Monday, no resolution should be moved for the present of that strong and discordant kind which had been denounced on the night before.

Mr Pitt engaged, that the House should be permitted to meet on Monday; that is, although he did not pretend to answer for the intentions of his Majesty, he spoke in such a style, and gave such assurances, as satisfied the House that they should be permitted to meet on the day specified.

On these terms hostilities were suspended; and the House, about five o'clock, adjourned to Monday.

On the division of Friday night, or rather this morning, Lord Mahon came running to some of his party, crying in a very audible voice, "We have carried the question." When there appeared a majority of eight on the side of Mr Fox, there was a general laugh at his Lordship.

Yesterday the gallery of the House of Commons was fuller of persons of distinction, than it has been known to have been for many years back. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Lord Malden and Colonel Conway, came into the gallery at about seven o'clock. Mr Conway came few paces before the Prince to the gallery door, and said, "Make way for the Prince of Wales." The crowd that filled the entrance made but little way. The Prince perceiving the difficulty of jostling through the crowd, said, "Conway, it is not worth while; I will go back." He did so; but after he was gone, the crowd, softened at the Prince's condescension, made way, and called on him to advance; which he did, and staid still the debate was over.

Extract of a letter from the East Indies, dated from the Camp near Chingleput, on the march from Madras to the siege of Cuddalore, 23d April 1783.

Captain Athol Douglas of the 101st regiment, and son to Lewis Douglas, Esq; of Garvald, died here this day. His death was universally regretted by the army, as he was an ornament to his profession, and a worthy member of society.

Yesterday, was married here, Francis Russell, Esq; Advocate, to Miss Mary Bannerman, youngest daughter of the deceased Sir Alexander Bannerman of Etstick, Baronet.

On the 25th inst. died at Inverary, in the 95th year of her age, Mrs Martha Brown, relic of the deceased Alexander Duncanson, Esq; of Kejils, late Provost of Inverary.

Mrs Cecilia Lennox, sister of William Lennox of Woodhead, Esq; died here on Friday last the 23d current.

On the 22d inst. died at Elgin, in the 48th year of his age, and 21st of his minority, the Rev. Dr James Hay, one of the ministers of that town. He was in perfect health on the Sunday before.

Last week, a cottage in the shire of Kincardine took fire in the night-time and was burnt. The unfortunate inhabitant, Mary Black, an old bed-ridden woman, perished in the flames. Next morning her mangled remains were gathered from among the ruins, and interred by her charitable neighbours.

The London Gazette, brought by this night's post, contains addresses to his Majesty, on the late change of Ministry, from the City of Norwich, and from the Boroughs of Leicester and Great Yarmouth.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Jan. 20.

On Saturday last, his Excellency removed from the Castle apartments to the house in the Park, that necessary preparations might be made for the reception of his successor. It is not intended that any public business will be transacted by the present Viceroy. Parliament will of course only meet the 25th for an adjournment of some weeks.

Though Lord Northington's resignation has been accepted by the present Ministry, yet it is generally thought that he will continue till the struggles for power, which now distract the English factions, are finally determined. Fox's party strain every nerve to prevent the dissolution of Parliament, while we are assured, from the very best authority, it is a measure positively determined by those in the confidence of the King.

GEOGRAPHY CLASS.

ALEXANDER EWING, Teacher of Mathematics, in Bishop's Land, Edinburgh, proposes to begin teaching a Course of GEOGRAPHY on Monday the 9th February, at one o'clock. Such as intend to study this part of science under his care, will please to inform him on or before that day.

He continues to teach Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Mathematics in his other Classes as formerly.

PRICE OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, JAN. 23. 1784.

Wheat,	20s. od.	18s. 6d.	17s. od.
Barley,	18	9	16
Oats,	13	9	12
Pease,	13	6	10

Lodging and Boarding for Young Boys.

At their EDUCATION.

AT FIVE POUNDS per QUARTER without WARNING.

MRS MACKENZIE, in Bawbinger's Close, North side of the High Street, near the Fountain Well, Edinburgh, respectfully informs her friends and the public, That the propose to take in a few Young Boys as Boarders. — Parents or others who are pleased to intrust her with the care of their children, may depend on the best of usage.

Letters from the country (post paid) directed as above, will be duly attended to.

NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS,

FOR THE USE OF

Subscribers to the Edinr. Circulating Library.

This Day arrived.

A DAMS's Essay on the theory and practice of Electricity. Underwood's treatise upon ulcers of the legs.

Wight's husbandry, vols 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th.

Ninth report from the select committee.

Hastings' letters to the Directors of the East India Company.

Simmons' account of the life of Dr William Hunter.

Cornish on the importance of classical learning.

Hey's dissertation on the pernicious effects of gaming.

Herald of literature.

Magic picture, a play altered from Mallinger.

Masines and reflections.

A father's advice to his Son.

William Sedley, or the evil day deferred.

History of Sandford and Merton.

The Ring, a novel, in letters, 3 vols.

Double surprise, a novel, ditto, 2 vols.

St Ruthen's abbey, a novel, ditto, 3 vols.

Memoirs, travels, and adventures of a cavalier, 3 vols.

Just published, price 7s. Volume III. and Last of

A Collection of Catches, Canons, Glees, & Duets,

selected from the Works of the most eminent Composers,

ancient and modern.

J. STIBBES has just received,

AN ASSORTMENT OF BEAUTIFUL PRINTS UPON SATIN,

For Muffs, Face Screens, Work Bags, Pocket Books, Watch Cases, &c.

LIKEWISE,

A FRESH VARIETY OF NEW PRINTS,

Fine impressions, at the London prices.

SUPERB GLOBES GRATIS.

An Entire New Work,

DEDICATED TO HIS MAJESTY.

To be completed in Forty Numbers only.

On Saturday next will be published, price 2s. 6d.

Elegantly printed in Large Quarto, and embellished with a most magnificent Frontispiece, a large, new, and complete Map of the World, including every modern discovery—and a fine engraved Head-piece: The whole to be enriched with the most elegant Set of beautiful and interesting Views, Maps, Ruins, Antiquities, Customs, Costumes, &c. &c. ever yet beheld.

NUMBER I. (To be continued Monthly) of

The Geographical Magazine;

Or, a New, Copious, Complete, and Universal

System of Geography.

Containing every thing Curious, Interesting, and Entertaining.

In Asia, Africa, Europe, and America;

And comprehending a complete History and present State of the whole

World, its inhabitants and productions.

To which will be prefixed,

An Introductory Treatise on

GEOGRAPHY AND ASTRONOMY;

And a New and Familiar Guide to the Use of the

Celestial and Terrestrial Globes.

By W. F. MARTYN, Esq; and Others.

Though every number of this delightful Work will be enriched and illustrated with a Plate of far more elegance than those told in the Print Shops for 3s. each, independent of a large accurate Map, and a valuable quantity of interesting letter-press, alone worth the purchase money; yet the Proprietors of this very capital undertaking, convinced to how little purpose rules are given for the use of the Globes, without the means of putting them in practice, which is in a great measure prevented by the extravagant price of those articles—are determined to present their Subscribers GRATIS, with a promissory note in each number, initiating the bearer of TWENTY successive ones, to a Terrestrial Globe, 27 inches in circumference; and, at the conclusion of the TWENTIETH, to the

Celestial one, making together,

A COMPLETE PAIR OF

Large, Elegant, and Improved GLOBES.

Beautifully coloured, and mounted in Mahogany frames, with brass meridians, &c. forming a useful and agreeable part of ornamental furniture, and a most pleasing, appropriate, advantageous, and valuable appendage, than has ever before been given with any publication.

LONDON: Printed for HARRISON and Co. No. 18, Paternoster-row; and Sold by W. GORDON, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

N. B. Specimens of the elegant Globes, with which the purchasers of this Work will be presented GRATIS, may be seen at the Publishers; and those Ladies and Gentlemen who are desirous to have the Globes immediately, may receive them on paying their entire subscription.

TO BE SOLD by auction, YO-morrow the 29th current, at the Edinburgh Vendue, second-stair below the Cross-well, south side of the High-street,

A Large assortment of HABERDASHERY and MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Printed Cartons, Linens and Muslins, Tambour, and other Handkerchiefs; Ladies stamped shoes, Petticoats, Pettans, &c. with a great many other articles, too numerous to insert. Catalogues to be had the day preceding the sale.

The Sale to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon.

WANTED, For the Service of her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias.

TWO CLERKS, who have been employed by an Architect or very considerable Builders, and are fully masters of drawing Plans, Elevations, Sections, Ornaments, &c.

Two Master Masons,

Two Master Bricklayers,

One Master Black Smith, who can make locks, hinges, and

every other article necessary for carrying on and completing

a very extensive and elegant building.

Also, Several Journeyman Masons, Plasterers, Bricklayers, and Smiths. The Clerks will please lodge specimens of their Plans, Drawings, &c. before application is made.

The Master masons, bricklayers, and smiths, must be capital in their different branches; as good encouragement will be given to those who have been employed as such in or about Edinburgh will be preferred.

For further particulars apply to Mess. Peter and Francis Forrester and Co. at their counting-house, Leith, or at their Russia ware house, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh, who will have a vessel ready to carry out those approved of to St. Petersburg, by the 10th of April, provided the Baltic is then open.

In the Magdalene, Michael Bapch. Master,

JUST arrived, after a very short passage, from Lisbon, a c. one Part of the world, and is now in the hands of the Proprietors.

CHINA & SEVILLE ORANGES & LEMONS,

in good order, and fully ripe.

Apply to GAVIN KEMPT and CO. Leith.

WIG CLUB.

TO meet at Fortune's on Wednesday 4th February, being at P.M. — It is expected that all the members in about town will attend.

GENERAL STEWART in the Chair.

Dinner on the table, at four o'clock.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of the deceased ROBERT SCYTH, Upholsterer in Edinburgh.

THERE is to be a meeting of the

PREMIUMS FOR FLAX-RAISING.

(CLASS FIRST Continued.)

DUMBARTON-SHIRE.

GAINERS. FARMS. PARISHES. PREM. L. s.

Robert Calder	West Anrie	Cumbernauld	1 15
Aitken Boyd & Watson	Easter Balloch	ditto	6 0
James Watson	West Balloch	ditto	1 5
William Stirling	ditto	ditto	2 5
Robert Stirling	Balmaloch	ditto	6 10
James Brash	Carrickton	ditto	3 0
Shaws, Nairn, &c.	Chamberlain-park	ditto	3 10
William Gillies	ditto	ditto	3 10
John Miller	ditto	ditto	2 10
John Paul	Condare	ditto	1 0
John Clogie	ditto	ditto	6 5
Gilchrist & Paul	ditto	ditto	4 0
Robert Brailsford	ditto	ditto	2 10
Peter Smellie	Dearyke	ditto	2 10
James Buchanan	Gummersauld-parks	ditto	1 0
James Finlay	Dullater	ditto	4 5
Robert Finlay	Dykehead	ditto	6 0
John Baird	ditto	ditto	6 0
John & Alex. Gilchrist	ditto	ditto	5 0
Robert Gray	ditto	ditto	1 0
Thomas Stirling	ditto	ditto	1 0
Wm. & Mat. Jamieon	Middle Forest	ditto	2 0
John Mackie	Graham's Dyke	ditto	2 5
James Provan	Greenyards	ditto	2 5
John Wilson	Illand	ditto	1 10
George Waddel	Muirhead	ditto	2 5
Shearer and Allan	ditto	ditto	2 0
Caffels and Allan	Muirhead-park	ditto	1 10
John Martin	Multon	ditto	1 0
John Anderson	Smiston	ditto	4 10
William Stirling	ditto	ditto	2 0
John Smith	Thorn	ditto	1 10
Peter and John Shaw	Vout	ditto	3 10
Alexander Stark	Welfield	ditto	4 0
William Leishman	Westerswood	ditto	2 0
Matthew Allan	Whitleys	ditto	1 0
James Stirling	ditto	ditto	1 0
James Stirling	Barr	Kirkintilloch	1 5
Henry Calder	Barbeth	ditto	1 0
Thomas Smillie	ditto	ditto	1 15
James Stirling	ditto	ditto	2 0
Archibald Stewart	ditto	ditto	1 0
John Anderson	ditto	ditto	1 0
William Anderson	ditto	ditto	1 0
William Hora	Westerbord	ditto	1 0
John Jarvie	ditto	ditto	1 0
James Rouat	Bedcaw	ditto	1 10
John Jack	ditto	ditto	3 5
Matthew Marhsall	ditto	ditto	5 0
John Wallace	ditto	ditto	1 10
James Jack	Garngegger	ditto	2 5
Matthew Stirling	Dalhannan	ditto	1 0
William Beith	ditto	ditto	2 0
Robert Patrick	ditto	ditto	3 15
James Kirkwood	ditto	ditto	1 0
Hugh Young	ditto	ditto	1 0
William Wood	ditto	ditto	1 0
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James Rouat	ditto	ditto	1 10
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